

visible from above nearly half as long as its distance from the frontal; internasals much shorter than the præfrontals; frontal once and a half as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; nasal divided, in contact with the præocular; two post-oculars, lower very small, upper in contact with the fifth and sixth upper labials; a single temporal; seven upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye, sixth largest and forming a long suture with the parietal; first lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the symphysial; two pairs of chin-shields, posterior longer. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 145; anal entire; subcandals 48. Snout and upper parts of body blackish, upper lip and back of head yellowish, lower parts yellowish white.

Total length 235 mm.; tail 40.

A single female specimen from the forest 5 miles inland of Kribi.

XL. — The Synonymy and Generic Position of certain Species of Muscidæ (sens. lat.) in the Collection of the British Museum, described by the late Francis Walker. By ERNEST E. AUSTEN.

ALTHOUGH nothing in the shape of general interest can be claimed for the following notes, it is hoped that they may at any rate prove useful to compilers of catalogues who wish to avoid a long list of unidentified Walkерian species, chiefly at the end of the genus *Tachina*. Even with the types before him the present writer has often found it a matter of great difficulty to assign Walker's species of Muscidæ to their proper genera, owing to the fact that the species are almost invariably based upon single specimens, usually in very poor condition. It would have taken far too long to correct the manifold inaccuracies and imperfections of the original descriptions, and in the majority of cases no attempt has been made to do so. As proving that Walker described the *specimen*, and not the *species*, the characters of which he was generally incapable of grasping, it may be mentioned that he is responsible for no fewer than eleven synonyms of the well-known *Eutachina rustica*, Mg., the description in every case being based upon a single specimen.

The present paper contains but a first instalment of notes upon Walker's species of Muscidæ, since it is hoped to deal with other species in a similar manner at a later date.

Phasia argentifrons (List Dipt. Ins. in Coll. Brit. Mus. part iv. (1849) p. 691.—Interior of South Africa).—This species may be assigned provisionally to the genus *Hyalomyia*, Rob.-Desv., though possibly it should be transferred to yet another genus: the posterior transverse vein is nearer to the bend of the fourth vein than to the small transverse vein.

Ocyptera picta (*ibid.* p. 695.—Sierra Leone).—Apparently belongs to *Paralophosia*, Br. & v. Berg.

Trichopoda lateralis (*ibid.* p. 697.—Brazil).—Belongs to *Homogenia*, v. d. Wulp.

Trixa apicalis (*ibid.* p. 699.—Locality unknown) = *Microphthalma disjuncta*, Wied.

Tachina melanax (*ibid.* p. 700.—Venezuela) is a *Dejeania*, Rob.-Desv.

Tachina alterna and *T. aurifera* (*ibid.* pp. 701–702.—Venezuela) belong to *Saundersia*, Schin.

Tachina diversa (*ibid.* p. 703.—Venezuela) = *Saundersia ornata*, Macq. (*Micropalpus ornatus*, Macq. Dipt. Exot. ii. 3, p. 47).

Tachina æquabilis and *T. constans** (*ibid.* pp. 704–705.—Venezuela), as also *T. transiens* (*ibid.* p. 706.—Quito, Ecuador), *T. alligans* (*ibid.* p. 713.—Venezuela), *T. leucomelana* † (*ibid.* p. 714.—Locality unknown), and *T. contraria* ‡ (*ibid.* p. 716.—Mexico) belong to *Saundersia*, Schin.

Tachina notata, *T. varia*, *T. lativitta*, and *T. vittata* (Insecta Saundersiana.—Diptera, pp. 267, 268, 269, 273.—Colombia), and *T. transversa* (*ibid.* p. 274.—Brazil) belong to *Saundersia*.

Tachina signata (List Dipt. Ins. in Coll. Brit. Mus. part iv. (1849) p. 709.—Locality unknown §) is a *Hystricia*, Macq.

Tachina zelica (*ibid.* p. 711.—New Zealand).—As stated by Hutton (Trans. N. Zealand Institute, vol. xxxiii. (1901) p. 51), this is a synonym of *Hystricia (Musca) lupina*,

* *Saundersia nigropilosa*, v. d. Wulp (Biol. Centr.-Americana, Diptera, ii p. 23.—Mexico; Costa Rica), is a synonym of this species: it may also be noted that *S. bipartita*, v. d. Wulp (*ibid.* p. 25.—Mexico) = *S. bicolor*, Will.

† *Saundersia unicolor*, v. d. Wulp (*op. cit.* p. 23.—Mexico), is a synonym of this species. The "palpi" of Walker's description are really *pollinia* of a flower!

‡ *Saundersia rufitibia*, v. d. Wulp (*op. cit.* p. 24.—Mexico), is a synonym of this species.

§ The species is from New Zealand, and *Hystricia pachyprocta*, Nowicki (Beitr. zur Kenntn. Diptf. Neu-Seelands (1875), p. 25), is a synonym.

Svederus (K. Vet.-Akad. Nya Handl. viii. (1787) p. 289) : according to Svederus, the type of the species is in "Mus. Dom. Banks," but it is not now to be found in the Banksian Collection.

Tachina patula (*ibid.* p. 712.—Locality unknown) is a *Hystricia*. The face is hairy.

Tachina anthemion (*ibid.* p. 733.—Brazil), *T. amisiæ* (*ibid.* p. 734.—Locality unknown), *T. epileuca* (*ibid.* p. 716.—Jamaica), and *T. caliginosa* (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. p. 268.—Brazil) belong to the genus *Hystricia*. In *H. epileuca* the face is hairy : *H. amisiæ* is possibly a synonym of *H. anthemion*, but in the type of the former species, which is the only specimen in the Museum, the macrochaetæ near the rostral margin of the second abdominal segment are differently disposed.

Echinomyia furiosa (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iv. (1858) p. 194.—Rio Grande, Brazil) is a *Hystricia* : the face is hairy.

*Tachina basalis** (List Dipt. Ins. &c. part iv. p. 713.—Jamaica) is a *Jurinia*, Rob.-Desv.

Tachina decisa (*ibid.* p. 715.—Hudson's Bay, Nova Scotia) is a *Jurinia* ; *J. punctata*, v. d. Wulp (Biol. Centr.-Americana, Diptera, ii. p. 468.—Mexico) is a synonym of this species.

Tachina iterans (*ibid.* p. 727.—Nova Scotia) = *Peleteria tessellata*, Fabr. The statement that there are "no bristles on the side of the face" is precisely the opposite of the fact ; the same remark applies to the same statement in the case of *Tachina punctifera* (*ibid.* p. 728.—Massachusetts), which, as recorded by Coquillett (Revision of the Tachinidæ of America North of Mexico. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Division of Entomology. Technical Series, no. 7 (1897), p. 141), is likewise a synonym of *P. tessellata*, Fabr.

Tachina sacontala (*ibid.* p. 728.—Nepaul) apparently = *Tachina fera*, Linn.

Tachina orbilius (*ibid.* p. 736.—England) = *Macquartia flavipes*, Mg., ♀.

Tachina mesula (*ibid.* p. 737.—England) = *Demoticus plebejus*, Fln.

* *Jurinia adusta*, v. d. Wulp (*op. cit.* p. 28.—Mexico), is very closely allied to this species ; but in the former the antennæ, especially the third joints, are more reddish beneath and not wholly dark, and the dorsum of the thorax is more yellowish pollinose in front.

Tachina crisiæ (*ibid.* p. 738.—England) = *Ernestia* (*Erigone*) *radicum*, F.

Tachina tyche (*ibid.* p. 738.—England) and *T. amphiro* (*ibid.* p. 749.—England) = *Blepharideu vulgaris*, Flin.

Tachina meyuleas (*ibid.* p. 739.—England), *T. pitho* (*ibid.* p. 740.—England), *T. admete* (*ibid.* p. 743.—England), *T. panesos* (*ibid.* p. 744.—England), *T. medoacus* (*ibid.* p. 746.—England), *T. telestho*, *T. cerceis* (*ibid.* p. 747.—England), *T. philonis* and *T. nymphidius* (*ibid.* p. 751.—England) = *Eutachina rustica*, Mg.

Tachina separata (Insecta Britannica.—Diptera, ii. p. 67 (1853).—England) = *Brachycoma devia*, Flin.

Tachina lucifera (Insecta Saundersiana.—Diptera, pt. iv. (1852) p. 282.—Locality?) perhaps belongs to the "Section" *Blepharipoda*, Br. & v. Berg., but the writer is at present unable to determine its proper genus with certainty.

Tachina inornata and *T. nervosa* (Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xvii. (1836) p. 349.—Cape Gregory and Port Famine, Strait of Magellan) belong to the "Section" *Pseudodexiu*, Br. & von Berg., near the genus *Macquartia*, Rob.-Desv. The eyes are bare, or but faintly pubescent, and the face and arista are also bare. The face has a distinct keel and the jowls (*Backen*) descend posteriorly. The types of both species are males. The two species are very similar in appearance and extremely closely allied; in *T. inornata*, however, the palpi and tibiæ are orange and the last joint of the tarsi is ochraceous, while on the underside of the abdomen there is a long and very prominent tuft of stiff black hair on either side of the hypopygium. In *T. nervosa* the palpi are black, the tibiæ blackish at the extremities, and the anal hair-tufts are wanting.

Tachina piceiventris (*ibid.* p. 350.—S. America; precise locality uncertain) is a *Masicera*.

Tachina trifasciata (*ibid.* p. 350.—S. America; precise locality uncertain) belongs to the "Section" *Masicera*, Br. & von Berg. A new genus will probably have to be founded for this species, differing from *Ceromasia*, Rond., in the narrowness of the body, the depth of the jowls being only one-sixth of that of the eyes, the long and slender arista, and the third vein being setigerous nearly as far as the small transverse vein.

Tachina albifrons (*ibid.* p. 351.—S. America; precise locality uncertain) is a *Sisyropa*, Br. & von Berg.

Tachina chrysocephala (*ibid.* p. 351.—S. America; precise locality uncertain) is a *Phorocera*, Rob.-Desv.

Tachina basalis (*ibid.* p. 351.—Port Famine, Strait of Magellan) belongs to the "Section" *Phorocera*, Br. & v. Berg., and apparently to a new genus near *Chaetopyædia*, Br. & v. Berg. Eyes bare; depth of jowls, which descend noticeably behind, equal to half that of the eyes; facial ridges ciliated to above the middle; face with a row of bristles (a continuation of the frontal series) which descends nearly to level of lower margin of eye; abdominal macrochaetae discal and marginal; bend of fourth vein somewhat rounded.

Tachina maura (*ibid.* p. 352.—Port Famine, Strait of Magellan) is a synonym of the foregoing species.

Tachina atriventris (Ins. Saundersiana.—Diptera, pt. iv. (1852) p. 290.—India) is assigned by Walker himself at the commencement of his description to the genus *Nemoræa*. It is not, however, congeneric with *N. pellucida*, Mg., and apparently a new genus, possibly referable to the "Section" *Paramacronychia*, Br. & von Berg., will have to be founded for its reception.—Eyes hairy; arista bare; antennæ long; jowls not descending; abdomen thickly clothed with erect hair; first, second, and third segments with marginal but no discal macrochaetae; costal spine wanting; no appendix or "*Faltenzinke*" to bend of fourth vein; claws in male very long.

Tachina alta (*ibid.* p. 293.—India).—The type of this species proved to be an unrecognizable fragment, and has consequently been destroyed. The name should be deleted from van der Wulp's 'Catalogue of the Described Diptera from South Asia.'

Eurigaster languida (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iv. (1858) p. 198.—India) is a *Blepharipoda*.

Tachina tricincta (Ins. Saundersiana.—Diptera, pt. iv. (1852) p. 301.—India) belongs to the genus *Frontina*—*sens. lat.* Br. & von Berg.

Musicerca incivica (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. n. ser. v. (1861) p. 305.—Asia.—? India) is an *Aporomyia*, Rond. The facial ridges are ciliated to the level of the descending orbital setae—*i. e.* to above the middle. The length is incorrectly given by Walker as 4, instead of 2 lines.

Tachina adusta (Ins. Saundersiana.—Diptera, pt. iv. (1852) p. 292.—India) is a *Frontina*, Mg.

Echinomyia stolidu (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. vol. iv. (1858)

p. 195.—New South Wales) is the male of *Tachina obtusa*, Walk. (Ins. Saund.—Diptera, pt. iv. 1852, p. 274.—New South Wales). Under the latter name Walker professed to describe both sexes, but the female alone is now to be found in the Museum collection. It is quite possible that the type of *E. stolidus* is really the specimen previously described by Walker as the male of *Tachina obtusa*. This species may be assigned provisionally and with doubt to the genus *Microtropesa*, Macq. There is no noticeable keel on the face, and in the female the third joint of the antennæ is somewhat square and distinctly shorter than the second (the antennæ are wanting in the male), so that the species might be regarded as belonging to the genus *Fabricia*. The head, however, is rather wide, and in an obviously closely allied but undescribed species from Tasmania in the Museum collection the third antennal joint is as long as or slightly longer than the second. In both species there is a row of from six to eight small admedian macrochaetæ on the margin of the second abdominal segment, which are absent in *Microtropesa sinuata*, Don., the typical species of the genus. In general appearance, however, *T. obtusa* and the species from Tasmania resemble *Microtropesa* more than *Fabricia*.

Tachina despicienda (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. n. ser. v. (1861) p. 306.—New South Wales) apparently belongs to the "Section" *Pyrrhosia*, Br. & v. Berg., but the condition of the typical specimen is such that it is impossible to determine the genus. The first posterior cell is closed at the margin of the wing.

Tachina hebes (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. pt. iv. (1852) p. 289.—Tasmania) is not a female as stated by Walker, but the male of *Tachina densa* (*ibid.* p. 288.—New South Wales). The species apparently belongs to a new genus near *Exorista*, Mg. The antennæ are inserted above the level of the middle of the eye; the face is broad and the frontal bristles descend to the level of the arista, while a number of small bristles descend still lower; the facial ridges are ciliated on the lower third; depth of jowls about one-third of that of the eye; abdominal macrochaetæ only marginal.

Eurigaster tasmaniae (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. n. ser. iv. (1858) p. 197.—Tasmania) belongs to a new genus, near *Frontina*, Mg., "Section" *Phorocera*, Br. & von Berg. :—Eyes hairy; ocellar bristles wanting; face hairy; oral margin very prominent; abdominal macrochaetæ marginal; claws in male short, as in *Frontina*. The type is a male, not a female as stated by Walker; the tip of the abdomen (last segment) is dull, not "shining" as stated in Walker's description.

Tachina australis (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. pt. iv. (1852) p. 279.—New South Wales) = *Blephuripoda* (*Tachina*) *zebina*, Walk.

Tachina leocrates (List Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. pt. iv. p. 475 (1849).—South Africa) is perhaps to be assigned to the genus *Brachelia*, Rob.-Desv. (Ess. sur les Myod. p. 61)—the type of which is *Tachina Westermanni*, Wied. (Auss. zw. Ins. ii. p. 291), from the Cape of Good Hope. On the genus *Brachelia*, cf. Brauer & von Bergenstamm, Denkschr. math.-naturw. Cl. k. Akad. Wiss., Bd. lx. 1893, p. 184.

Tachina cussotis (*ibid.* p. 761.—Sierra Leone).—Head of type wanting; the species apparently belongs to the genus *Rhyuchomyia*, Rob.-Desv.

Tachina verritus (*ibid.* p. 774.—South Africa) belongs to the "Section" *Phorocera*, Br. & von Berg., and may, provisionally at any rate, be assigned to the genus *Doria* (*sensu* Rondani). The statement in Walker's Latin diagnosis as to the colour of the palpi, antennæ, and legs is misleading; in the typical specimen (a female) the palpi, so far as it is possible to see them, appear to be brown with yellowish tips; in a male in the Museum collection from Malvern, Natal, March 1897 (*G. A. K. Marshall*), and a second male from Leopoldville, Congo Free State, Dec. 13, 1903, "In bush" (*Drs. Dutton, Todd, & Christy*), the palpi are entirely yellow; in both sexes the antennæ and legs are black, the front femora greyish beneath. The arista is long and slender, with its second joint greatly elongated in the male; the third vein is bristly nearly to the small transverse vein, and the bend of the fourth vein has a "*Faltenzinke*."

Tachina subaurata (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. pt. iv. (1852) p. 298.—Cape of Good Hope) belongs to the genus *Ceromasia*, Rond.

Tachina xyclus (List Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. pt. iv. p. 770 (1849).—Jamaica) is a *Frontina*, Mg.

Tachina busifulva (*ibid.* p. 725.—Jamaica) is correctly referred by Aldrich (Cat. N. Amer. Diptera, p. 485 (1905)) to the genus *Archytas*, Jaenn.

Tachina infirma (*ibid.* p. 719.—Chile) is an *Archytas*, Jaenn.

Tachina pilosa (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. pt. iv. (1852) p. 266 ("Musca pilosa? Drury").—S. America) = *Archytas hystriæ*, Fabr.

Tachina latifrons (*ibid.* p. 281.—S. America), correctly

referred by Walker himself (*loc. cit.*) to the genus *Blepharipeza*, is, as stated by Aldrich (*op. cit.* p. 472), a synonym of *B. leucophrys*, Wied.

Tachina contermina (*ibid.* p. 285.—S. America) is a *Belvosia*, and perhaps = *Belvosia (Tachina) atrata*, Walk.

Tachina divisa (*ibid.* p. 270.—Pará) = *Archytas analis*, Fabr.

Tachina apicalis (*ibid.* p. 245.—California:—not "Columbia," as stated by Walker) = *Peleteria robusta*, Wied.

Trixa? sejuncta (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iv. (1858) p. 200.—Cape of Good Hope) belongs to the genus *Deziosoma*, Rond. *Microphthalma cupensis*, Schin. (Reise Novara.—Diptera, p. 322), is a synonym of this species.

Echinomyia albiceps (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. n. ser. v. (1860) p. 295.—Brazil) is an *Archytas*, near *A. (Tachina) basifulva*, Walk.

Echinomyia ludens (*ibid.*—Brazil) is devoid of palpi. The species would be a *Saundersia* but for the fact of the presence of a strong bristle on the face on each side, just above the level of the bottom of the eye. The same character is exhibited by *Saundersia truncaticornis*, v. d. Wulp, from Panama, and a new genus in the near vicinity of *Saundersia* will probably be needed for these two species. In Walker's species the front tarsi are not expanded in the female, although they are in *S. truncaticornis*.

Tachina similis (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. pt. iv. (1852) p. 266.—New South Wales) apparently belongs to the genus *Chaetophthalmus*, Br. & von Berg. (Denkschr. math.-naturw. Cl. k. Akad. Wiss., Bd. lviii. (1891) p. 383).—"Section" *Micropalpus*, Br. & von Berg. So far as can be seen from the type, which is in very poor condition, the palpi are entirely wanting.

Tachina basalis (*ibid.* p. 281.—Locality unknown) is an *Aporia*, Macq., near *A. (Macquartia) venusta*, v. d. Wulp.

Tachina vulgata (*ibid.* p. 300.—S. America). The head of the type is wanting, and since this species, like the majority of those described by Walker, is based upon a single specimen, it is impossible to be certain as to the genus. From Walker's description of the head, however, the species would appear to belong to the genus *Phorocera*, Rob.-Desv.

Masicera longiuscula (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iv. (1858) p. 198.—S. America).—"Section" *Phorocera*, Br. & von Berg.: genus uncertain.

Tachina chrysotelus (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 296.—Brazil) = *Tachina tinctoria*, Walk. (*ibid.* p. 287). The species is a *Phorocera* with the abdominal macrochaetae confined to the margins of the segments. The Museum collection contains a female of this species from Santa Catharina, Brazil (*Crowley Bequest*).

Tachina compacta (*ibid.* p. 294.—Brazil) is a *Blepharipoda*, Br. & von Berg.: *Masicera alacris*, Walk. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. new ser. vol. v. (1861) p. 304) is a synonym of this species.

Tachina scita (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 302.—Brazil).—The type is a female, not a male as stated by Walker. The face is slightly hairy; the lower anterior angle of the third joint of the antenna is somewhat prominent; the facial ridges are ciliated on rather less than the lower half; the abdomen has only marginal macrochaetae, and the second and third segments are serrate below.—Genus uncertain: "Section" *Pseudodexia*, Br. & von Berg., near *Dexodes*, Br. & von Berg., and *Gymnostylia*, Br. & von Berg. (*nec* Macq.); *sensu* Aldrich (Cat. N. Amer. Dipt.) the species is probably a *Masicera*.

Tachina sordida (*ibid.* p. 297.—S. America).—Genus uncertain: "Section" *Pseudodexia*, Br. & von Berg.?—The type is a male, not a female as stated by Walker; the palpi are orange, not "black." The vibrissae are well above the oral margin, and the jowls descend considerably behind; the abdominal macrochaetae are confined to the margins of the segments.

Tachina umbrifera (*ibid.* p. 294.—Brazil).—Genus uncertain, possibly new; near *Ptilodegeeria*, Br. & von Berg. ("Section" *Pseudodexia*, Br. & von Berg.). Eyes bare; jowls somewhat descending behind; abdominal macrochaetae only marginal

Tachina cincta (*ibid.* p. 303.—Brazil).—The type (a male, not a female as stated by Walker) is in poor condition, since the abdomen has been damaged. The species belongs to the "Section" *Pseudodexia*, Br. & von Berg.; genus uncertain, perhaps new; near *Degeeria*, Mg., but the facial ridges are bare, and the arista is pubescent.

Tachina squamata (*ibid.* p. 279.—Colombia) apparently belongs to the genus *Lepidodexia*, Br. & von Berg. (Denkschr. math.-naturw. Cl. k. Akad. Wiss., Bd. lviii. (1891) p. 379); however, in the type, at any rate, the bristles on the third vein do not extend quite so far as halfway between the

base and the small transverse vein. Walker's "alulae," in the description of this and other species, are in reality the squamae.

Tachina tincta (*ibid.* p. 287.—Brazil) is a *Phorocera*.—*Vide supra*, under *T. chrysotelus*.

Tachina atratula (*ibid.* p. 305.—Brazil) is a *Phorocera*.

Tachina ruficornis (*ibid.* p. 304.—S. America) is a *Chryso-tachina*, Br. & von Berg. The Museum collection contains two specimens of this species from Atoyac and Teapa, Mexico (presented by Messrs. Goldman & Salvin), which were assigned by van der Wulp (Biol. Centr. Amer., Dipt., Suppl. p. 480) to *Gymnochaeta alcedo*, Lw.

Sarcophaga parva (*ibid.* p. 321.—Pará, Brazil) is not a *Sarcophaga*. The species should perhaps be assigned to the "Section" *Paramacronychia*, Br. & von Berg., but the type and solitary representative is in such poor condition that it is impossible to be certain as to the genus. The face is narrow and somewhat receding, otherwise the species might perhaps be regarded as allied to the genus *Sphinxapata*, Rond.

Tachina candens (List Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. iv. (1849) p. 720.—Nova Scotia) is an *Archytas*. Walker's name is given by Aldrich (Cat. N. Amer. Diptera, p. 486) as a synonym of *Archytas (Jurinia) lateralis*, Macq., but at any rate the type is not conspecific with specimens in the Museum collection determined as belonging to the latter species by Prof. Tyler Townsend; the pile on the face in Walker's type is golden yellow instead of black, the second, third, and fourth joints of the front tarsi are much more expanded, and the pollinose covering of the thorax and scutellum is denser and deeper yellow. It may be noted, however, that according to Macquart the pile on the face of *A. lateralis* is white ("Face d'un jaune pale, à duvet blanc"), so that Townsend's identification is probably incorrect.

Tachina speculifera (*ibid.* p. 731.—N. America), of which the type is a female, is a *Micropalpus*, Macq. (*Linnaemyia*, Rob.-Desv.), near *M. pictus*, Mg. In neither of these species are the palpi reduced to mere stumps.

Tachina degenera (*ibid.* p. 732.—Hudson's Bay) is an *Ernestia*, Rob.-Desv. Contrary to Walker's statement, the eyes are hairy.

Tachina melobosis (*ibid.* p. 743.—Florida) is a *Phorocera*.

Rob.-Desv.: syn. *Tachina addita*, Walk. (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 290), as correctly stated by Coquillett & Aldrich.

Tachina dydas (*ibid.* p. 748.—Hudson's Bay) = *Eutachina rustica*, Mg.

Tachina masurius (*ibid.* p. 753.—N. America) is an *Accomyia*, Rob.-Desv., apparently distinct from *A. dentata*, Coq., and *A. tibialis*, Coq.

Tachina clesides (*ibid.* p. 757.—N. America) is a *Phoricheta*, Rond. *P. tricineta*, Rond. (Dipt. Ital. Prodr. iv. (1861) p. 103), described from Italy, is apparently a synonym of this species.

Tachina hybreas (*ibid.* p. 785.—Hudson's Bay).—The head of the type is missing: discal as well as marginal macrochaetae are present on the abdomen, and the species may perhaps be referred provisionally to *Ceromasia*,—*sensu* Br. & von Berg.

Tachina epicydes (*ibid.* p. 786.—Hudson's Bay).—Genus *Exorista*: Walker's name is given by Aldrich (*op. cit.* p. 455) as a synonym of *Exorista* (*Tachina*) *affinis*, Fl., but the shape of the third joint of the antenna in Walker's type does not agree with Fallen's description.

Jurinia imovata (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. new ser. vol. v. (1861) p. 296.—Mexico) is doubtfully referred by Aldrich (*op. cit.* p. 486) to *Archytas*, but does not belong to that genus, in spite of the fact that the proboscis is slender and polished, with small labella. The species must apparently be assigned to the "Section" *Erigone*, Br. & von Berg., in which a new genus will probably have to be founded for it near *Ernestia*, Rob.-Desv. (*Erigone*, *olim*). The head is proportionately somewhat small; eyes bare; face hairy; second joint of antennae somewhat elongate; palpi small and slender, orange, not black as stated by Walker; third vein bristly for rather more than half the distance from the base to the small transverse vein.

Tachina atra (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 273.—Georgia) is correctly given by Aldrich (*op. cit.* p. 485) as a synonym of *Archytas aterrima*, Rob.-Desv.

Masicera expergita (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. new ser. vol. v. (1861) p. 304.—Mexico) is a *Degeeria*, Mg. (*Medna* of Aldrich's Catalogue), of which *Degeeria longipes*, v. d. Wulp, from comparison of the types, is a synonym. *Apud* v. d. Wulp (Biol. Centr.-Amer., Dipt., Suppl. p. 485) *D. longipes* is a synonym of *D. (Oplisa) nigrifacies*, Big.

(Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1888, p. 268).—The facial ridges in Walker's type are not bare, as stated by Walker, but are somewhat sparsely ciliated up to the middle.

Masicera gentica (*ibid.* p. 302.—Mexico) apparently belongs to *Ceromasia*,—*sensu* Br. & von Berg. The type is now a mere fragment.

Tachina ancilla (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 299.—United States) is correctly assigned by Coquillett (Rev. Tachinidæ, p. 106) to the genus *Frontina*, Mg.

Eurigaster saginata (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. n. ser. v. (1861) p. 298.—Mexico) does not belong to *Exorista*, to which it is referred by Aldrich (*op. cit.* p. 459). The head of the type is missing, and the genus must therefore remain uncertain, but the species must apparently be assigned to the "Section" *Plagia*, Br. & von Berg.—Costal spine wanting; third vein bristly as far as the small transverse vein; posterior transverse vein much more oblique than the apical portion of the fourth vein, which is very abruptly bent up; bend of fourth vein with a very small appendix; abdominal macrochætæ marginal.

Tachina ampelus (List Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. iv. (1849) p. 732.—Nova Scotia) is an *Ernestia* (*Panzeria* of Coquillett & Aldrich), but is not synonymous with *radicum*, Fabr., as erroneously stated by the American writers.—It would appear from the fact that specimens of another species in the Museum collection, from Vernon, British Columbia, April to May, 1902 (*Miss Ricardo*), were determined by Coquillett as "*Panzeria radicum*, Fabr.," but have in reality nothing to do with that species, that the interpretation of *Musca radicum*, Fabr., by American authors is incorrect. *Miss Ricardo's* species is one of two species of *Ernestia* obtained by her at the same locality, and both remarkable for the smallness of the eyes. The species wrongly identified by Coquillett has the abdomen unicolorous shining bronze-black, while in the other the second, third, and fourth segments have a pollinose band in front.

Tachina aleis (*ibid.* p. 710.—Locality unknown) = *Hystericia* (*Tachina*) *signata*, Walk. (*op. cit.* p. 709), from New Zealand.

Tachina metallifera (*ibid.* p. 717.—Locality unknown) is an *Archytas*.

Tachina damippus (*ibid.* p. 719.—Locality according to the "List" unknown, but from a label on the specimen—Mexico) = *Archytas analis*, Fabr.

Tachina carbonifera (*ibid.* p. 721.—Locality unknown) is an *Archytus*, and apparently = *A. (Tachina) metallifera*, Walk.

Tachina fimbriata (*ibid.* p. 724.—Locality unknown) is a true *Tachina*, Mg. (*sensu* Meigen and Br. & von Berg.). The species is very likely from India, since it is closely allied to *Tachina nitida*, Walk.

Tachina pagasus (*ibid.* p. 750. — Locality unknown) = *Eutachina rustica*, Mg.

Tachina thymis (*ibid.* p. 756.—Locality unknown).—The specimen in the Museum collection which figured as the type of this species did not agree with Walker's description; the name must therefore be cancelled as unrecognizable.

Tachina thymis (*ibid.* p. 771. — Locality unknown) = *Pelatachina tibialis*, Fln.

Tachina enarette (*ibid.* p. 758.—Locality unknown).—The type is a mere fragment and the species consequently unrecognizable.

Tachina nysas (*ibid.* p. 758.—Locality unknown) is a *Rhynchomyia*, Rob.-Desv.

Tachina petalus (*ibid.* p. 759.—Locality unknown) is also a *Rhynchomyia*.

Tachina segonax (*ibid.* p. 762.—Locality unknown).—Genus uncertain: near *Xysta*, Mg.

Tachina sosicles (*ibid.* p. 772.—Locality unknown) is apparently a *Frontina*. The type is in very poor condition. Walker's statement "sides of the face without bristles" is precisely the opposite of the fact.

Tachina onchestus (*ibid.* p. 773.—Locality unknown) belongs to the genus *Bothria*, Rond. (*sensu* Br. & von Berg.).

Tachina nepia (*ibid.* p. 774. — Locality unknown) = *Baumhaueria gomiformis*, Mg.

Tachina ipsea (*ibid.* p. 776.—Locality unknown).—Genus uncertain; resembles *Metopia* in venation, except that the posterior transverse vein is much more oblique; front not prominent; sides of face but little receding, fringed nearly to level of base of third joint of antennæ with stout sparsely-set bristles; jowls narrow. This species has been placed near *Metopia* in the Museum collection.

Tachina opiter (*ibid.* p. 776.—France) belongs to the genus *Sisyropa*, Br. & von Berg., and perhaps = *S. (Tachina) excisa*, Fln.

Tachina calliphon (*ibid.* p. 777.—Locality according to

the "List" unknown; the type, however, bears a small label with the word *Picton* on it, and so is presumably from either New South Wales or Canada).—Apparently an *Exorista*; the type, which is accompanied by its puparium, is in very poor condition.

Tachina scotinus (*ibid.* p. 742.—Locality unknown) is apparently a *Pseudopachystylum*, Wlk. (Wien. ent. Z. x. (1891) p. 208).—The arista, however, is not geniculate, although its second joint is elongate; the face, except next the eyes, is very bristly to the level of the bottom of the eyes, but its sides are not "fringed with bristles" as stated by Walker.

Tachina broteas (*ibid.* p. 763.—England) is a *Thryptocera*, probably *T. pilipennis*, Flin.

Tachina rhæo (*ibid.* p. 778.—Locality unknown) is a *Masicera*.

Tachina cymelus (*ibid.* p. 790.—Locality unknown) is a *Blepharipoda*, Br. & von Berg.

Phorocera expellens (Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. v. (1860) p. 155.—Amboyna) is an *Exorista*.

Nemoræa tenebrosa (*ibid.* iv. (1860) p. 123.—Macassar, Celebes) belongs to the "Section" *Blepharipoda*, Br. & von Berg., and is apparently allied to the genus *Ctenophorocera*, Br. & von Berg. (Denkschr. math.-naturw. Cl. k. Akad. Wiss., Bd. lviii. (1891) p. 342), so far as can be judged from the description of the latter. In the type (a male, not a female as stated by Walker), and in another male from Macassar (*Wallace*), the first and second abdominal segments are totally devoid of macrochætæ in the middle line; a female from the same locality, however, has a pair of marginal macrochætæ on the second segment. The hind *tibiæ*, not the hind femora as stated by Walker, are strongly ciliated. The second joint of the antennæ is somewhat elongated, and the ciliation of the facial ridges, consisting of *fine* bristles, extends to the level of the base of the third joint.

Nemoræa postulans (*ibid.* v. (1861) p. 240.—Dorey, New Guinea) is an *Exorista*. The abdomen is narrow, and the wings are narrow and elongate.

Masicera vicaria (*ibid.* i. (1857) p. 20.—Singapore) is a *Sisyropa*, Br. & von Berg.

Masicera guttata (*ibid.* iii. (1859) p. 99.—Aru Is.).—Genus uncertain, "Section" *Phorocera*, Br. & von Berg. Contrary

to Walker's statement, the facial ridges are ciliated to rather above the middle; eyes bare; arista minutely pubescent to just beyond the middle; abdominal macrochætæ discal and marginal; first posterior cell opening close to tip of wing.—An examination of the type of *M. guttata* shows that the "row of white dots along each side on the fore borders of the segments" of the abdomen are really transverse silvery bands, which are interrupted and become more or less obsolete in the median dorsal region: the depth of the band on the fourth segment is twice that of the bands on the second and third segments.

Masicera horrens (*ibid.* iv. (1860) p. 124.—Macassar, Celebes) may be referred, at least provisionally, to the genus *Tricholyga*, Rond. The second joint of the antennæ is not noticeably elongated, but the bend of the fourth vein has a long "*Faltenzinke*." This species presents a strong superficial resemblance to *Masicera morio*, Dol., but may be distinguished at once by its hairy eyes.

Masicera sarcophagata (*ibid.* vii. (1864) p. 235.—Ceram) may provisionally be referred to *Eutachina*, Br. & von Berg., but a new genus near *Eutachina* will perhaps have to be founded for its reception, since the second joint of the arista is not elongated, while the third joint is long and tapering and not noticeably incrassated towards the base; the oral margin, too, is not at all prominent.

Masicera dotata (*ibid.* iv. (1860) p. 123.—Macassar, Celebes) belongs to the "Section" *Pseudodexia* and "Sub-Section" *Thelaira*, Br. & von Berg., where a new genus allied to *Thelaira* will doubtless have to be founded for its reception.—Walker's statements are misleading in some respects. The eyes are hairy, the arista pubescent; facial ridges ciliated with stout bristles on the lower third; one or two stout bristles on the jowls beneath the eyes; orbital setæ stout in the ♀ (♂ as yet unknown); abdominal macrochætæ discal and marginal; third vein bristly almost to small transverse vein, other veins bare; bend of fourth vein abrupt, deeply incurved, with an appendix.

Masicera immersa (*ibid.* p. 124.—Macassar, Celebes) is a *Blepharipoda*, Br. & von Berg., and = *B. (Tachina) ophirica*, Walk.

Masicera mysolana (*ibid.* vii. (1864) p. 213.—Mysol, E. Indian Archipelago) is the ♀ of *Exorista (Nemoræa) postulans*, Walk.

Masicera manifesta (*ibid.* v. (1870) p. 154.—Amboyna) is an *Exorista*.

Phorocera convertens (*ibid.* v. (1861) p. 240.—Dorey, New Guinea) is apparently the ♀ of *Masicera notabilis*, Walk. (*ibid.* iii. p. 97), described from the Aru Is. This species may be left provisionally in the genus *Masicera*, although from its general *facies*, and especially its elongate shape, it can scarcely be congeneric with *Masicera sylvatica*, Flin., the type of the genus.

Masicera prominens (*ibid.* v. (1860) p. 155.—Amboyna) may be allowed to remain, at least for the present, in the genus *Masicera*.

Masicera (?) *tentata* (*ibid.* iii. (1859) p. 98.—Aru Is.) apparently belongs to a new genus of the "Section" *Pseudodecia*, "Sub-Section" *Thelaira*, Br. & von Berg., allied to *Thelaira*, Rob.-Desv. The arista is pubescent on its basal half; the third vein has a few bristles at the base, the other veins are bare.

Masicera solemnis (*ibid.* p. 98.—Aru Is.) is a *Blepharipoda*, Br. & von Berg., closely allied to and perhaps identical with *B. (Tachina) ophirica*, Walk.

Masicera simplex (*ibid.* p. 99.—Aru Is.) may be allowed to remain for the present in the genus *Masicera*.

Masicera? *ficta* (*ibid.* v. (1861) p. 286.—Batchian, Molucca Is.): head of type now missing; true genus uncertain.

Eurygaster conglomerata (*ibid.* iv. (1860) p. 126.—Macassar, Celebes) is a *Sisyropa*, Br. & von Berg.

Eurygaster prominens (*ibid.* p. 127.—Macassar, Celebes) is a *Sisyropa*, Br. & von Berg. The palpi are yellow, not black as stated by Walker.

Eurygaster interdicta (*ibid.* vii. (1864) p. 213.—Mysol).—The type is in poor condition. Genus uncertain; perhaps new, and belonging to the "Section" *Erigone*, Br. & von Berg. The oral margin descends considerably below the vibrissæ; above the few small bristles next to the vibrissæ the facial ridges are ciliated with fine hairs nearly to the level of the arista; eyes hairy, not bare as stated by Walker; palpi short and slender; antennæ short; abdominal macrohætæ discal and marginal; no appendix to bend of fourth vein.

Eurygaster apta (*ibid.* iv. (1860) p. 126.—Macassar, *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist.* Ser. 7. Vol. xix.

Celebes) is a *Blepharipoda*, Br. & von Berg.: the palpi are yellow, not black as stated by Walker.

Eurygaster fingsens (*ibid.* viii. (1865) p. 132.—Salwatty I. New Guinea) is a *Phorocera*. The eyes are hairy, not bare as stated by Walker; the first portion of the third longitudinal vein, to a point midway between the base and the small transverse vein, is bristly.

Eurygaster contracta (*ibid.* iv. (1860) p. 128.—Macassar, Celebes).—Genus uncertain; near *Blepharipoda*, Br. & von Berg., but hind tibiæ not uniformly ciliated: eyes large, jowls very narrow, linear; tips of palpi yellow; four post-sutural dorso-central bristles; abdominal macrochætæ marginal.

Eurygaster progressa (*ibid.*—Macassar, Celebes).—Genus uncertain, probably new; near *Hamaxia*, Walk., and *Leskia*, Rob.-Desv. ("Section" *Pyrrosia*, Br. & von Berg.).—Eyes pubescent, not bare as stated by Walker; arista minutely pubescent; oral margin only slightly prominent; jowls bearing a pair of bristles on their central portion and descending somewhat posteriorly; number of post-sutural dorso-central bristles uncertain, owing to condition of type; abdominal macrochætæ marginal, in pairs; a pair of admedian bristles and a lateral pair on each side on each segment.

Sarcophaga ingens (List Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. iv. (1849) p. 816.—Locality unknown).—A series of specimens in the Museum collection from Trinidad, B.W.I. (*J. H. Hart*: taken in a flower of *Aristolochia gigas*) and a male from Union I., Grenadines, B.W.I. (*H. H. Smith*), apparently belong to this species.

Sarcophaga edax (*ibid.* p. 832.—"France?") = *Myiostoma* (*Estheria*) *cristatum*, Mg.

Sarcophaga inoa (*ibid.* p. 832.—Galapagos Is.) is not a *Sarcophaga*, but belongs to the "Section" *Paramacronychia*, Br. & von Berg.,—genus uncertain, perhaps new, near *Arrenopus*, Br. & von Berg. Frontal bristles small; face sparsely clothed with minute hairs; epistoma prominent; eyes bare; two post-sutural dorso-central bristles; abdominal macrochætæ confined to a row on the hind margins of the fourth and fifth segments.

Sarcophaga? *punctipennis* (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iv. (1858) p. 208.—Colombia) is not a *Sarcophaga*, but apparently belongs to a new genus allied to *Phorichæta*, Rond. ("Section" *Thryptocera*, Br. & von Berg.). The type is very

mouldy, so that it is not easy to make out its characters; the face, however, on each side has a row of stout bristles descending from the front. The apical portion of the fourth vein and the posterior transverse vein are abruptly bent in and out in an unusual manner; the basal portion of the third vein is bristly almost as far as the small transverse vein; abdominal macrochaetæ discal and marginal.

Sarcophaga chrysoletus (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 329.—S. America) is an *Exorista*.

Dexia aurinia (List Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. iv. (1849) p. 847.—Locality unknown) = *Dexia vacua*, Fln., ♀.

Dexia posio (*ibid.* p. 844.—Cape of Good Hope) is a *Microphthalma*, Macq., with the first posterior cell closed well before the margin of the wing, and long-stalked: owing to this peculiarity in the venation it may eventually be advisable to found a new genus for this species.

Dexia australis (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. pt. iv. (1852) p. 314.—Australia) is a *Thelaira*.

Dexia notata (*ibid.* p. 309.—New South Wales) is a *Myiostoma*, Rob.-Desv.

Dexia randa (List Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. iv. (1849) p. 852.—Brazil) belongs to the genus *Mesembrinella*, Giglio-Tos.

Dexia obscura (Ins. Saund.—Diptera, pt. iv. (1852) p. 307.—Brazil).—Genus uncertain, probably new ("Section" *Dexia*, Br. & von Berg.).—Arista feathered with long hairs; septum between antennæ and grooves for latter well-marked; proboscis slender, polished, and somewhat elongate; abdominal macrochaetæ marginal on second segment, discal and marginal on third; terminal portion of fourth vein bent up sharply, then incurved; bend with a small appendix.—In spite of the greater development of the facial septum and of the antennary grooves, this species is probably congeneric with *Rhamphinina picta*, Bigot (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 6, t. viii. (1888) p. 265), from Cuba, the type of which, through the generosity of Mr. G. H. Verrall, is now in the British Museum. According to Brauer (SB. k. Akad. Wiss., math.-naturw. Cl., Bd. cvi. (1897) p. 359. 105) *Rh. picta*, Big., with *Dexia potens*, Wied., belongs to *Stomatodexia* according to the head, and to *Leptoda* according to the bend of the fourth vein. The proboscis, however, is very different from that of *Stomatodexia*.

Dexia muscaria (*ibid.* p. 308.—Brazil) is congeneric with the foregoing, though discal and median marginal macrochaetæ are absent from the second abdominal segment, and discal macrochaetæ from the third segment.

Dexia angusta (*ibid.* p. 314.—Brazil) is a *Stomatodexia*, Br. & von Berg., near, or perhaps identical with, *S.* (*Dexia*) *diadema*, Wied.

Dexia plana (*ibid.* p. 315.—Brazil) is a *Stomatodexia*, near *S. diadema*, Wied.

Dexia suffusa (*ibid.* p. 317.—Locality unknown) apparently belongs to a new genus of the "Section" *Pseudodexia*, "Sub-Section" *Thelaira*, Br. & von Berg., near *Xanthodexia*, v. d. Wulp. This species presents a deceptive resemblance to *Xanthodexia sericea*, Wied., from which, however, it can at once be distinguished by the frontal stripe being wide and by the presence of marginal macrochætæ on all the abdominal segments. Orbital setæ in female stout and conspicuous; face and jowls narrow; antennæ rather below level of middle of eyes; bend of fourth vein rounded.

Dexia? albicans (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iv. (1858) p. 204.—R. Amazons, Brazil) belongs to the "Section" *Sarcophaga*, Br. & von Berg., and apparently to a new genus.—Very narrow and somewhat resembling a *Scatophaga* in shape and general appearance; head in profile square, with rather prominent front; eyes semicircular in outline; face bare; arista feathered on rather more than basal half; abdomen, femora, and front and middle tibiæ clothed with short woolly hair; hind tibiæ in male shortly ciliated on inner side; first joint of front tarsi somewhat excavated on underside; abdomen totally devoid of macrochætæ except on hind margin of fourth segment; third vein bristly for three-fourths of the distance from the base to the small transverse vein; remaining veins bare.

Dexia insolita (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 318.—Brazil) may, provisionally at any rate, be referred to *Hystriodexia*, von Röder: there is a row of stout macrochætæ on the hind margins of the second and third abdominal segments, but on the disc of the latter segment macrochætæ appear to be wanting.

Tachina similis (*ibid.* p. 269.—S. America) is a *Peleteria*, near *P. robusta*, Wied.

Dexia harpasa (List Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. iv. (1849) p. 840.—N. America) = *Ptilodexia tibialis*, Rob.-Desv.

Dexia cerata (*ibid.* p. 847.—N. America) is a *Rhynchodexia*, v. d. Wulp (Bigot, *pro parte*).

Dexia pristis (*ibid.* p. 841.—Massachusetts) belongs to the genus *Aporia*, Macq. The type is in very poor condition.

Dexia cremides (*ibid.* p. 842.—N. America) must be cancelled as unrecognizable. The specimen that the writer found in the Museum collection doing duty as the type does not agree with the description, and is a female of *Dinera grisescens*, Fln., a species apparently not included in Aldrich's 'Catalogue of North American Diptera,' where (p. 500) *Dexia cremides*, Walk., is placed under *Myiocera*.

Dexia ogoa (*ibid.* p. 841.—Nova Scotia) must also be cancelled as unrecognizable, since the type is not now to be found in the Museum collection, and Walker states that when he described it the head was missing.

Dexia dirphia (*ibid.* p. 836.—Locality unknown) is a *Myiocera*, Rob.-Desv.

Dexia prexaspes (*ibid.* p. 837.—Georgia, U.S.A.) is a *Ptilodexia*, Br. & von Berg., to which genus *Estheria abdominalis*, Rob.-Desv., from Nova Scotia (assigned by Aldrich, Cat. N. Amer. Dipt. p. 501, to *Dexia*), also belongs.

Dexia abzoë (*ibid.* p. 846.—Georgia, U.S.A.).—Type not now to be found in the Museum collection; name should consequently be cancelled.

Tachina corythus (*ibid.* p. 797.—Georgia, U.S.A.).—So far as it is possible to determine from a comparison of Walker's type and the descriptions, Coquillett (Rev. Tachinidæ, p. 73) is apparently correct in quoting *T. corythus*, Walk., as a synonym of *Xanthomelana* (*Phasia*) *atripennis*, Say.

Tachina alops (*ibid.* p. 796.—Georgia, U.S.A.).—Correctly referred by Coquillett (*op. cit.* p. 73) to the genus *Beskia*, Br. & von Berg.

Dexia hypsa (*ibid.* p. 866.—Locality unknown) is a *Pycnosoma*, Br. & von Berg.

Musca liris (*ibid.* p. 882.—Locality unknown) is the female of *Rutilia minor*, Macq. (Australia and Tasmania), which apparently should be referred to a new genus near *Rutilia*.

Dexia albifrons (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 317.—United States) is a *Rhynchodexia*, v. d. Wulp (Bigot, *pro parte*).

Dexia canescens (*ibid.* p. 310.—United States) is a *Ptilodexia*, near and perhaps only a dark form of *P. tibialis*, Rob.-Desv.

Dexia pedestris (*ibid.* p. 313.—United States) has nothing to do with *Dexia*. It is synonymous with *Tachina menapis*, Walk. (List Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. iv. (1849) p. 769), the

type of which was stated to be from Upsala, Sweden. The present writer is unable to assign this species to its proper genus, but it perhaps belongs to the "Section" *Masicera*, Br. & von Berg. The front is prominent and the face hairy; depth of jowls rather greater than half the height of the eye; first posterior cell opens at or close to tip of wing.

Gymnostylia invita (Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. v. (1861) p. 243.—Dorey, New Guinea) = *Deria alulifera*, Walk. (*ibid.* p. 157: described from Amboyna).—Genus uncertain, probably new ("Section" *Pseudoderia*, "Sub-Section" *Thelaira*, Br. & von Berg.).

Gymnostylia luteicornis (*ibid.* vi. (1862) p. 10.—Gilolo, E. Indian Archipelago) belongs to an apparently new genus near *Thelaira*, Rob.-Desv.—Eyes large, occupying whole depth of head, so that jowls are reduced to a mere line; antennæ below level of middle of eyes; abdominal macrochætæ discal and marginal; first and third veins bristly.

Trichoprosopa? marginalis (*ibid.* v. (1860) p. 157.—Amboyna).—A new genus will have to be founded for this species close to *Ocyptera*, Latr., from which it is distinguished by the dorso-central bristles being greatly reduced, as well as by the depth of the head, narrowness of the face, and length of the third joint of the antennæ.

Trichoprosopa? divisa (*ibid.* vii. (1864) p. 213.—Mysol) appears to be a *Plesiocyptera*, Br. & von Berg., although differing from *P.* (*Ocyptera*) *bicolor*, Wied. (the type of the genus), in the face being narrow and the proboscis not slender. In the typical specimen, at any rate, the second and third abdominal segments are devoid of admedian marginal macrochætæ.

Tachina titan (List Dipt. Ins. Brit. Mus. iv. (1849) p. 735.—Sylhet) is a *Nemoræa*, Rond., near, but apparently distinct from, *N. tropidobothra*, Br. & von Berg. Van der Wulp (Cat. Descr. Dipt. S. Asia, p. 126) assigns this species to the genus *Micropalpus*, doubtless misled by Walker having headed the page on which the description appears "Group II. *Linnæmyia*, Desv. Essai Myod. 52."

Musca aluta (*ibid.* p. 911.—"Lapland?, France?").—The type is a female of *Myiospila medietabunda*, Fabr.

Tachina zebina (*ibid.* p. 772.—North Bengal) is a *Blepharipoda*, Br. & von Berg. (i. e. *Sturmia*, Rob.-Desv., *apud* Coquillett & Aldrich), and perhaps a synonym of *B.* (*Tachina*) *cilipes*, Macq. (Dipt. Exot. ii. 3 (1843), p. 62, tab. 6. fig. 6). The following Walkerian species are synonyms of *B. zebina*:—*Tachina fusiformis* (List Dipt. Ins. in Coll. Brit. Mus. iv.

(1849) p. 1161); *Eurygaster mutans* (Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. v. (1861) p. 240); *Tachina australis* (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 279); and *Nemoræa amplificans* (Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. iv. (1860) p. 122). The extensive series of specimens in the Museum collection shows that *B. zebina* is among the commonest of the larger Tachinidæ in India and Ceylon, and also occurs in Burma, Malacca, Java, the Sunda Is., Celebes, Dorey (New Guinea), Queensland, and New South Wales.

Tachina grandis (Ins. Saund.—Dipt. iv. (1852) p. 278, pl. vii. fig. 1.—India) belongs to the genus *Nemoræa*, Rob.-Desv., and may be the female of *N. tropidobothra*, Br. & v. Berg., as stated by van der Wulp (Tijdschr. v. Ent. xxxvi. p. 161, & Cat. Descr. Dipt. S. Asia, p. 129). But, since Walker's type does not altogether agree with the description by Brauer and von Bergenstamm, it seems advisable, for the present at any rate, to regard the two species as distinct.

XLI.—*Some new Species and Genera of Lamellicorn Coleoptera from the Indian Empire.* By GILBERT J. ARROW.

THIS paper contains descriptions of some of the most important Indian Lamellicornia which are yet unnamed in the British Museum collection, together with observations upon allied forms which have accrued in the course of its preparation.

PART I.

Cetoniidæ.

Heterorrhina dispar, sp. n.

Sat elongata, crebre punctata, processu sternali haud longo, sat acuto.

♂. Viridi-olivacea, abdomine pedibusque rufis, nitida; capite inermi, excavato, clypei margine antica valde reflexa et arcuata; pedibus sat gracilibus, tibiis anticis vix dentatis.

♀. Obscure castanea, opaca; clypeo valde excavato, antice nasuto, vertice cornu decumbente truncato armato; pedibus crassioribus, tibiis anticis latis, bidentatis.

Long. 20–22 mm.

Hab. N. India, Darjeeling.

The form is elongate, not much depressed, rather strongly and uniformly punctured above. Head rugosely punctured, with the clypeus rather broader than long and the front margin prominent in the middle. Prothorax coarsely and closely punctured, with the interstices extremely finely punctulated. Scutellum punctured except along the middle line.